

قاعة

Bhutto arrives in Kabul

KABUL, June 7 (Agencies). — Pakistan's Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto arrived here today on an official visit for talks on improving relations with Afghanistan.

It is Mr. Bhutto's first visit to Afghanistan since Afghan President Mohammad Daoud came to power in a military coup in July 1973.

All observers here agree that the visit is important, for relations between the two countries have been fairly bad since 1973, and Mr. Bhutto might be making the first move towards normalisation of relation between the two neighbouring countries.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

King Hussein to visit USSR this month

— His Majesty King Hussein will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the second half of the month, the invitation of the Supreme Soviet and the Government, it was announced here in a communiqué issued by the Royal Household.

Specific dates of the visit were not given.

1, Number 188

AMMAN, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1976 — JAMADI AL THANI 10, 1396

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Syrian armoured columns move further into Lebanon as leftist forces continue to express opposition



TO BEIRUT — Militiamen of Kamal Jumblatt's Progressive Socialist Party lay mines on Beirut-Damascus road Sunday. (AP wirephoto).

To discuss Lebanon

League foreign ministers to hold emergency session in Cairo tonight

(R). — Arab League foreign ministers will hold an emergency session in Cairo tonight to discuss the escalating conflict in Lebanon.

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side, were sceptical today about the likelihood of an early summit meeting. They pointed out that getting 20 heads of state and government together required time and preparation if only for technical reasons.

Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad today tacitly acknowledged fears that the Tuesday meeting could be dominated by mutual recriminations rather than a constructive discussion of the Lebanese crisis.

He told a press conference that the gathering should not contribute to creating more divisions within the Arab world or provide what he termed grounds for hatred.

"What is asked," he said, "is to end the fighting in preparation for a political solution to the crisis."

Syria has not so far agreed to come to the meeting. Observers here rated low the prospect of Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam's attendance.

The foreign ministers' meeting will be held at Arab League headquarters in Cairo.

Mr. Riad told the press conference he had had a telephone conversation today with Mr. Arafat.

The secretary-general sidestepped questions about the possibility of the Arab League dispatching a token force to Lebanon, as proposed by Egypt.

"What is most important is a political settlement," he replied. "The presence of (joint) Arab troops should come as a result of a political settlement."

Observers here said that the only time the Arab League, founded 31 years ago, had dispatched a token force to an area of tension was in 1961 when Iraqi President Abdul Karim Kassem threatened to take over neighbouring Kuwait.

Meanwhile, the Saudi and Kuwaiti foreign ministers left Damascus after yet another visit aimed

at reconciling Syria and Egypt. Reports from the Syrian capital quoted official sources there as saying the Saudi-Kuwaiti efforts were making progress and both Egypt and Syria were responding fully to conciliation moves — a statement noted with an element of surprise by observers in Cairo.

In Kuwait, meanwhile, Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed said today the situation in Lebanon would be at the top of the agenda of a proposed conference of the prime ministers of Egypt, Syria, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

Sheikh Sabah returned home earlier today from Damascus where, with his Saudi counterpart, Prince Saud Al Feisal, he was making another attempt at reconciling Egyptian-Syrian differences.

Sheikh Sabah would not comment on the progress of the joint Saudi-Kuwaiti efforts to convene the prime ministers meeting, which was originally due to be held last month but was postponed after disagreements between Syria and Egypt over the agenda.

It was reported at the time that Syria did not want the situation in Lebanon to be discussed and Egypt refused discussion of its interim disengagement agreement with Israel.

Sheikh Sabah said "events in Lebanon are moving fast. If the prime ministers of the four countries do meet, then the Lebanese situation would be at the top of the agenda."

Sheikh Sabah said Kuwait was closely watching developments in Lebanon and still hoped the Lebanese would be able to solve their problems by themselves.

BEIRUT, June 7 (R). — Leftist forces tonight claimed they had halted the Syrian armoured advance into Lebanon at a strategic mountain crossroads about 24 kilometres from the heart of Beirut.

A spokesman for the leftists claimed the Syrian force, backed by more than 100 tanks, had stopped at the Mdeirej crossroads after coming under heavy fire.

But rightwing Phalangists, who said they were not involved in today's fighting, told Reuters the Syrian tanks had advanced a further 12 kilometres west toward the mountain stronghold of leftist leader Kamal Jumblatt at Aley.

The Phalangists said their forces near Aley had reported a ferocious battle between the Syrians and Mr. Jumblatt's forces.

After Aley, the road along which the Syrians had advanced from the Bekaa Valley starts to descend steeply through rightist held territory to Beirut.

There were conflicting reports all day Monday about the depth of Syrian penetration in Lebanon and the extent of clashes between different forces in the Lebanese war.

Both Beirut Radio and the Phalangists said the Syrians were also moving towards Sidon, a southern Lebanese port city, from positions they had held for several weeks.

Communications between Beirut and Sidon have been cut. To move directly to Beirut from the Mdeirej crossroads, the Syrian column must advance along a narrow highway with a cliff on one side and a steep drop on the other.

Leftists say they have mined the cliff in order to be able to block the road.

An official Syrian source in Damascus, quoted by Reuters, said Syrian troops backed by armour today began penetrating deeper into Lebanon, shortly after clashes between pro- and anti-Syrian commandos in Beirut.

"Syrian armed forces have started advancing in all sectors with ease and without a shot being fired," the source said.

No further details were given about the Syrian penetration, which comes four days after Damascus announced that it was intervening militarily to end the strife in Lebanon and to prevent the country's breakup.

There was little information available about the Beirut battles early today reportedly between Saika commandos and other Palestinian belonging to Fateh.

A Syrian government statement charged Fateh had joined with Lebanese factions "to perpetuate the bloodshed in Lebanon leading to the territory's dismemberment."

The official announcement about the latest Syrian advance in Lebanon was issued while Libyan Prime

Minister Abdul Salam Jalloud had more talks with Syrian leaders about the Lebanese crisis. Major Jalloud arrived here at the weekend.

He had five hours of talks with Syrian President Hafez Assad yesterday.

Agence France Presse reported that the first tanks in a large Syrian armoured convoy crossed the Baldar Pass today and rumbled up to the gates of Sofar, only 30 km east of Beirut, where leftist forces were entrenched behind a barrage of mines.

At least 100 tanks and almost as many other vehicles including troop transports and munitions trucks, clogged the road between Sofar and Chitaura, 15 km further east, where the Syrian units were positioned yesterday after moving into the Bekaa Plain last week.

While leftist forces held several positions yesterday around Baldar Pass, today they were concentrated in central Sofar, where the twisted wreckage of vehicles and pock-marked buildings bore witness to earlier fighting.

Roads leading into Sofar were mined by the leftist forces.

During the night, six tanks clanked even closer to Beirut, reaching the mountain town of Bhamdoun, 25 km from the capital.

At the same time, the Palestinians and Lebanese leftists have accused Syria of ignoring a ceasefire due to come into effect at 2 p.m. Monday.

In Beirut itself, the international airport was shut today after heavy fighting between pro- and anti-Syrian forces.

Jet fighters from the east buzzed the capital and sent sonic booms resounding through the city.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa said the latest ceasefire was proposed by Libyan Premier Jalloud and Algerian Education Minister Abdul Karim Ahmad, the personal envoy of President Houari Boumedienne.

Commando spokesman Mahmoud Al Labadi said Major Jalloud had insisted on staying in Damascus until Syria withdrew its forces.

Syria's supporters say the Syrian army, here in greater force than ever since the end of May, does not intend to crush the commando movement or the Lebanese left.

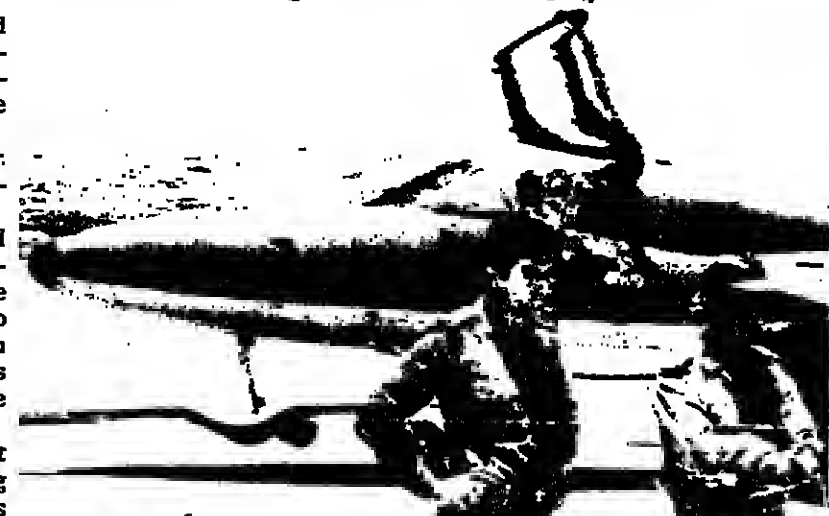
A Lebanese rightist commented today that the Palestinians had miscalculated Syria's motives, which he said were only to restore order and security to a country torn apart by 14 months of civil war.

Residential districts of west Beirut were subjected to pounding by mortar and machinegun fire all last night.

Whatever Syria's intentions, the ferocity of the fighting, which has probably cost several hundred lives in the past two days, testified to the determination of the leftwing Palestinian alliance to oppose the latest Syrian intervention.

The closure of Beirut airport left the heavily Moslem western part of the city cut off from the rest of the world, and pro-Syrian troops cut its land links with other parts of the country.

South of Beirut Saika commandos cut the highway to the port of Sidon and the road eastwards up the mountains, which has been the (Continued on page 6)



VANGUARD FLIERS — The captain with this photo from the Associated Press identifies these two men as the pilots of the sole Lebanese Air Force Hawker Hunter jet of the Vanguard of the Lebanese Army, a newly formed group of Lebanese air force officers who have reportedly asked Syria to assist them in stopping the war in Lebanon.

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Ford, Carter concentrate on Ohio primary wins

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 7 (R). — President Ford and Jimmy Carter campaigned furiously through Ohio today on the eve of the last and largest primary election day — the one which may settle the races for the Republican and Democratic presidential nominations.

Both decided to concentrate on Ohio. Both hoped that big wins here and in New Jersey would negate expected defeats in California and put them within reach of their parties' nominations for the November election.

At stake in the three states tomorrow are 540 Democratic and 331 Republican delegate votes — in either case about one-third of the total needed to secure nomination.

Before leaving Cincinnati for a 260-mile, 10-hour motorcade to Toledo, Mr. Ford told his campaign workers "We are in the last minute of the last quarter" & urged a big turnout to cut down challenger Ronald Reagan.

The former California governor left here last night for his home state, where he was the clear favourite in the winner-take-all contest for its 167 Republican delegate votes.

Mr. Ford, who has been portraying his rival as a loser who would drag the Republicans to catastrophic defeat in November's election, hoped to offset a California loss by taking a majority of Ohio's 97 delegates and New Jersey's 67.

Boasting that his administration had turned the economy around,

remove the obstacles to negotiations.

"Before reconvening the talks, it is obviously necessary to have reasonable assurances that they will be meaningful and productive," he said.

Ford sees continuing M.E. negotiations

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 7 (R). — President Ford said today the United States could look forward to continuous negotiations in the Middle East following last year's disengagement agreement between Israel and Egypt.

He was speaking in a television interview here while campaigning for tomorrow's Ohio state primary election.

The president claimed the U.S. had established the trust and faith of both sides in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

U.S. relations with Israel were excellent, the president added, and he himself had good personal relations with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Mr. Ford in Cleveland last night and here this morning compared Mr. Reagan to conservative Senator Barry Goldwater, who lost the 1964 presidential election in the worst defeat ever suffered by the Republican Party.

The President leads Mr. Reagan by 806 to 690 in the race to secure the 1,130 delegate votes needed for nomination.

Mr. Ford would appear likely tomorrow to go over the 900 mark. He would then have to woo uncommitted delegates to clinch the nomination at the Republican convention in Kansas city in August.

(Continued on page 6)



TRADITIONAL CEREMONY — U.S. presidential candidate Jimmy Carter wears a yarmulka on his head as he courts voters at the Jewish Education Centre in Elizabeth, New Jersey Sunday. (AP wirephoto).

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Actions & words

The Arab League decision to call a meeting of Arab foreign ministers for Wednesday to discuss the Lebanese situation is loaded with opportunities, but also handcuffed before it begins.

On the pessimistic side, the meeting has not been approved by Lebanon or Syria, two rather key parties in any debate about the Lebanese situation, to say the least. Thus to hold the meeting without the full-hearted participatory zeal of these two states does not tend to heighten expectations of what the Wednesday session will or can do. There is also the manner in which the meeting has been called, in the heat of battle, so to speak, and with the inevitable seizure of an opportunity to make political gain from such processes. Thus we are dubious about what will happen in Cairo on Wednesday, because the cards are not stacked for a fast, successful, efficacious meeting. And it is to be remembered that the Arab League, like the United Nations or any other body of two or more sovereign nations, is only a convenient institutional reflection of the less neat political realities of our world. Thus one has to appreciate that the Arab League is no more than an organisational mirror image of the Arab World as it is today, with all its power, expectations, defects and opportunities. To expect the Arab League foreign ministers meeting in Cairo suddenly to come up with solutions to complicated problems that have occupied the Arab people for hundreds of years is naive.

But it is precisely this sense of naivete that prods the Arab League to call such a meeting. While nobody expects a political panacea to emerge from the meeting, there is something to be said for the gathering, and we are not totally writing it off as an exercise in futility.

On one level, the foreign ministers' meeting can be an opportunity by which the warring factions in Lebanon have it made clear to them that the Arab World as a whole is deeply concerned about the continuing war, and the ever more complex political ramifications of the conflict. Even if the Lebanese do not plunge into the Arab League gathering with all the enthusiasm they are known for, the other Arab ministers on their own can use this as an occasion to send a message to the people involved in the Lebanese conflict. That message would be one to the effect that there is an Arab World in the neighbourhood ready and willing to play a collective role in ending the war in Lebanon. Or, if there is to be a move to bring in foreign forces or call for multi-lateral action from the United Nations, the Arab League would be a neat and appropriate vehicle through which to do this kind of thing.

On another level, the Arab League mechanism can be helpful if only because it may bring into the open that which has often taken place surreptitiously. There is no guarantee that an Arab League meeting will make people open their hearts or minds, but there is a degree of compelling moral force in this kind of group Arab action that just might flush out some of the hitherto hidden forces in the Lebanese quagmire.

In the end, however, actions remain stronger than words, and the Arab foreign ministers in Cairo Wednesday will be trying to bring the power of their words to bear upon the reality of a continuing tragedy that has been one long series of confounding actions. In this latest step, it is likely that the sword will again prove itself the mightier instrument, though one cannot help but review the landscape in Lebanon and hope against the brute despair of reality that the Arab foreign ministers in Cairo this week will try to seize the opportunity of the hour.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Commenting on the military draft law which will be put into effect at the beginning of July, Al Rai said Monday that the young men who will be called up for two-year military training will be a supporting reserve for the Jordan armed forces and people. It says "this bold step by our Government was commended by His Majesty King Hussein when he visited the general army headquarters Sunday. And with the carefully studied new law, military service, which had previously met with some difficulties, will now be easily and successfully implemented through raising the level of national conscientiousness among our people."

Taking the same subject, Al Dustour observed that those young men called up for military service have readily and willingly reported to the conscription centres. The paper described military service as the 'factory' which sorts out the young generation who will be made ready to perform its national duties, keeping in mind that any society whose citizens lack a national conscience and beliefs of collective partnership would not be able to accompany the contemporary spirit of progress, freedom, independence and prosperity.

In an earlier comment, Al Dustour says Dr. Kissinger has denied that the United States has any intention to take a new diplomatic initiative in the Middle East in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim. The Secretary of State also said that he did not expect the Geneva peace conference to be convened in the near future.

The paper noticed that these reports, denied by Kissinger, originally came from United States sources, which suggests that the leakage of such reports and their subsequent denial are part of the American presidential election tactics.

The conclusion that one may draw from this is that the United States has really no intention to reactivate the Middle East issue soon, whose place in the American priority list has fallen to a second or maybe to a third rank.

"This conclusion, with all its lack of a national conscience and beliefs of collective partnership, is the natural result of the present Arab reality, characterised by disunity & deadlock," the paper concludes.

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Pakistani, Mauritanian ambassadors present credentials

AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Monday morning received the credentials of the newly arrived Pakistani ambassador Abdul Ghayur and Mauritanian ambassador Mohammad Ould Hamed, at a ceremony at the Royal Hashemite Court.

The Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Mudar Badran, the Chief Chamberlain Prince Raad Ibn Zeid and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim attended the ceremony.



The new Pakistani ambassador, Mr. Abdul Ghayur, (centre, with cap) presenting his credentials.

Jordanian - Pakistani Commission ends meetings

AMMAN. — The minutes of the joint Jordanian-Pakistani Commission's meetings which began in Amman last Wednesday were signed at the concluding session Sunday by the heads of the two countries' delegations, Mr. Wassaf Azar, Secretary-General of the Jordanian National Planning Council and Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan, Director of the Economic and Technical Division in the Pakistan Government.

During its meetings, the commission reviewed a number of bilateral draft agreements, which included two draft papers, submitted by the two countries, with the aim of bringing in manpower from Pakistan to work in public and private sector projects here.

The Jordanian Minister of Labour will handle all procedural details connected with the employment of labour, in coordination with public and private institutions in this field.

The commission also reviewed a draft agreement for cultural and technical cooperation providing for the allocation of a number of scholarships for Jordanian students at Pakistani technical institutions, especially in the field of

engineering, medicine and science. It also provides for scholarships for Pakistani students at the University of Jordan in Islamic Sharia and the Arabic language.

The agreement further provides for an increase in the number of seats reserved for Jordanian students at Pakistani universities. The agreement also provides for coordination of information and cultural and artistic activities between Jordan and Pakistan.

The commission also reviewed a draft agreement for touristic cooperation, whose substance had been agreed during the visit of the minister of tourism and antiquities to Pakistan earlier this year.

The commission also discussed the possibility of increasing the volume phosphate exports to Pakistan.

Contacts will be made between the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company and Pakistani authorities to determine the quantities of phosphates needed by Pakistan during the coming years.

The Jordanian-Pakistani Commission also debated various aspects of cooperation in the economic field, particularly in the field

of consultative institutions, textile factories and light engineering industries. The Amman chambers of commerce and industry will define and implement these projects in cooperation with the Pakistani chambers of commerce and industry.

Contacts will be made to try to establish a joint Jordanian-Pakistani chamber of commerce.

The two sides also discussed steps for cooperation in the field of civil aviation, and sea transport between the two countries.

Other participants in the commission's work were representatives from the ministries of tourism and antiquities, culture and information, education, industry and commerce and labour, in addition to representatives from the Amman chambers of industry and Commerce and the National Planning Council.

The meetings were the first by the Joint Jordanian-Pakistani commission since it was formed during the visit of His Highness Crown Prince Hassan to Pakistan last year.

Rifai reviews oil exploration copper mining projects with NRA officials

AMMAN. — Prime Minister Zeid Rifai Monday morning visited the headquarters of the Natural Resources Authority where he presided over a meeting to review the Authority's current and future projects.

The meeting was attended by the Authority's Deputy Director General Ahmad Dukhkan, the President of the National Planning Council, Dr. Hannah Odeh, the Jordanian ambassador to Romania and high ranking authority personnel.

Discussions centered on the Authority's projects in mineral resources exploration and water extraction.

The progress of the copper mining project in Wadi Araba was discussed in particular, Mr. Dukhkan said after the meeting.

The main topic of discussion was the oil exploration accord within the technical cooperation agreement concluded between Jordan and Romania, he went on to say.

The Authority, he added, will

take the necessary measures near future to implement oil ration projects and will soon bids for tenders on oil exploration studies in Jordan. The Am company, Filon, will drill the experimental well in October.

The meeting also reviewed cement project to be set up south of Jordan and the possibility of importing new water ling equipment to increase working capacity of the Am and allow it to meet the needs of the Kingdom.

King presides over high level conscription law discussion

AMMAN. — His Majesty Hussein Sunday morning presided over a meeting at Armed Headquarters here to discuss conscription law and the measures taken so far to implement it.

His Majesty praised the cooperation between military governmental authorities to meet the law.

He also praised the young men who had come forward to discharge their duty to their country.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Zeid Rifai, of the Royal Hashemite Court, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Lieutenant General Sharif Zeid Ibn S. Chief of Staff Muhammad and high ranking officers.

Chinese engineers arrive here

AMMAN. — A delegation of Chinese engineers representing the China railways arrived Monday on a two-day visit with the minister of communications and other officials to discuss railway operation in railroad technology.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar :	334.0	336.0
U.K. sterling :	574.0	581.0
French franc :	70.8	71.0
Swiss franc :	136.4	136.9
German mark :	130.1	130.5
Iraqi dinar :	934.5	939.0
Saudi riyal :	94.1	94.6
Syrian pound :	80.1	80.8
Egyptian pound :	465.0	469.0
Lebanese pound :	114.5	116.8
U.A.E. dirham :	83.8	84.3

NATIONAL BRIEFS

● AMMAN. — The Deputy Minister of Finance and Customs Yassin Al Kayed Monday issued a circular banning the clearance of foodstuffs imported from the Greek Interprice company now that it has been established that Interprice produces foodstuffs under licence from an American company on the blacklist of the Arab Boycott of Israel Bureau.

● AMMAN. — The Minister of Agriculture Marwan Hmud Monday presided over a meeting here at the ministry to discuss the mechanisation of agriculture in the light of the report presented by a British firm on the subject.

● AMMAN. — The number of marriages concluded during the first four months of 1976 reached

a total of 4372 as against 3559 in the same period last year, constituting an increase of 23.8 per cent.

● AMMAN. — The Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Ghaleb Barakat will leave here for Damascus on Friday at the head of a tourism delegation on a four-days visit to Syria for talks with Syrian tourism officials on unifying tourism regulations between the two countries.

● CAIRO. — The Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr. Rajai Muasher, currently here to attend the meetings of the Arab Economic Unity Council, Monday met with Egyptian Minister of Commerce and Supply Zakaria Twefic Abdul Fattah.

Discussions centred on the import of Egyptian rice.

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With his own slant on resolution 242 Carter woos New Jersey Jewish vote

NEW JERSEY, June 7 (AP) — Jimmy Carter, the presidential nominee endorsed United Nations Resolution 242 as the basis for East-West settlement.

He told a Jewish group in New Jersey that he would sign a peace treaty with Israel.

He said he would sign a peace treaty with Israel, and that he would sign a peace treaty with Israel.

Georgia Governor Jimmy Carter, who is running for the White House, said he would sign a peace treaty with Israel.

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Jackson ready to back Carter, Time reports

NEW YORK, June 8, (AP) — Senator Henry Jackson is prepared to back former Georgia Governor Jimmy Carter for the Democratic party's presidential nomination, Time magazine reported in its latest edition.

The news weekly said that Mr. Jackson, who withdrew from active campaigning for the nomination in late April, based his decision to support Mr. Carter "on his judgment that Carter would make a stronger nominee and president than Senator Hubert Humphrey."

Mr. Jackson hoped by his action "to help Carter set up the nomination," Time said.

Mr. Jackson collected 249 delegate votes for the Democratic nomination at the party's annual convention in Atlantic City, N.J., last month.

He said Congress should be included more fully in future diplomatic efforts in the Middle East. American foreign policy, he said, should be based "not just on military might or economic power... but also on truth, justice, equality and a true representation of the moral character and compassion..."

He said that under the direction of the Kennedy administration, paramilitary operations were initiated in Cuba, Laos and Vietnam.

The CIA was responsible for organizing the invasion of the Bay of Pigs in Cuba, the report noted.

It said the agency trained paramilitary units in Laos beginning in 1962, and in South Vietnam,

IN PERSPECTIVE Have the Lebanese got their priorities sorted out?

By Jenab Tutunji

The wheel in Lebanon has come round full circle. The leaders of the country's Maronite community, including Father Charbel Kassis, got together Saturday to endorse Syria's peace-keeping intervention in Lebanon.

Granted the Syrians are there to restore order, which has long been a rightwing Christian demand, first as a political ploy then a serious demand in view of the series of setbacks that beset their forces, yet one cannot help savouring the irony of the whole situation.

Is this the same Charbel Kassis, who as head of the Lebanon's Maronite monastic orders, sponsored a vituperous communique accusing the Moslems and leftists of a desire for integration with Syria, which he saw as the greatest danger to Lebanon's identity?

Well we can be grateful that that misconception, carried over from the last century, has at long last been laid to rest.

This is perhaps the first casualty to fall by the roadside that we can feel grateful for.

Granted that what Father Kassis believed was silly, that he was completely out of touch with the times, with the twentieth century reality of Lebanon — yet he did believe it, and he no doubt convinced many of his followers that such was indeed the case. Now, after 20,000 have died, he is wiser.

One cannot help noting that in a civil war where ideological tennets can come around full circle, if and when those tennets are central to the war, something is drastically wrong.

Did not Mr. Pierre Gemayel at the end of the 1973 Phalangist Party conference, come out with an astonishing speech to the effect that it was better to burn Lebanon to the ground rather than allow it to become like Syria or Iraq. For one year now, the country has been purged by this scorched earth policy.

Yet one thing has not changed — the historical Maronite tradition of looking to outside powers to settle differences in Lebanon once they get out of hand, has been maintained.

One is driven to the conclusion that unfounded expectations and false beliefs by

Lebanon's warring factions had altogether too large a role to play in the civil war.

The Palestinians started out with the conviction, much publicised from the outset, that there was an attempt spearheaded by the Phalangists to liquidate them. The Phalangists reluctantly surrendered two of their number to the police for an investigation into the Ain Rummaneh bus ambush which sparked off the whole war. Months later, the two men were discreetly released by the authorities (which still existed then) for the lack of evidence against them.

The Phalangists threw their weight into the fray, an eventuality they had been anticipating for 4-years, under the impression that they were championing the sovereignty of Lebanon and the cause of law and order (against minor infringements by the Palestinians, which statistically were far fewer than those by Lebanese offenders). What has become of that law and order which has been so staunchly defended?

The Christians, mainly the Maronites, set out with the belief that the Moslems and Arabs wanted to swallow them up. They held on all the more strongly to their privileges for that. The Muslims as a result saw in the Maronites a minority that was entrenched in power, unwilling to let go.

The leftists were convinced that the rightists had mobilised to defend the privileges of the rich, the industrialists, the bankers and merchants. Yet the rightists did not hesitate to burn factories, demolish hotels or drive businesses out of Lebanon in the name of defending them. A call by leading officials of the Beirut Chamber of Commerce to halt the fighting and accede to leftist demands went completely unheeded a long time ago.

The rightists spoke of a Communist takeover attempt in Lebanon, of a conspiracy by "the international left" in Gemayel's words. Yet the list of reforms put forward by the left from the outset, and faithfully adhered to ever since, can at best be described as liberal in its orientation and no more.

Perhaps the Lebanese would do well to sit down together to sort out their objectives.

domestic pressures for reform continue as

Carlos returns from successful U.S. visit

MADRID, June 6, (R) — King Juan Carlos returned today from a successful visit to the United States, where he was accompanied by his wife, Queen Sofia.

The king's visit to the U.S. was the first of his first foreign trip since he became king in 1975.

He was accompanied by his wife, Queen Sofia, and his daughter, Princess Elena.

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in Spain since the (1936-39) civil war closed today with calls for the rapid installation of democracy in the post-Franco era — and to the strains of the international.

The end of the two-day Popular Socialist Party (PSP) congress coincided with the return of King Juan Carlos from the United States.

In his final address president Enrique Tierno Galvan said: "This is not the end of a congress, this is the start of the path towards democracy."

The congress was addressed by several left-of-centre politicians who backed the party's call for legalisation of all parties, including the Communists, and dissolution of the present Cortes, (parliament), which the opposition claims is unrepresentative.

In another development, two Spanish bishops today denounced the use of torture by police to obtain information of confessions.

Intervening in the growing controversy here over allegations of police brutality toward suspected political offenders, the bishops of the northern Basque city of San

Sebastian, made their condemnation in a pastoral letter, church sources said. They attacked guerrilla violence as well as police excesses.

The letter read in some churches, said: "maltreatment and various forms of torture have become considered a legitimate means to obtain information or a confession."

"Torture and other violent measures which we denounce cannot be justified either by ethics or Christianity."

After allegations of police torture appeared in liberal publications the government last week banned publication of further reports, saying the matter was now being investigated by the judicial authorities.

Before the ban was imposed, the liberal weekly news magazine Cambio published a list of 30 people who claimed to have been tortured during police interrogations in the Basque country.

It said police torture of suspected political offenders had increased since General Franco died in November.

Portuguese, Soviet views coincide on PLO, South Africa

MOSCOW, June 6 (R) — Portugal and the Soviet Union, apparently with southern Africa in mind, today issued a joint call for an end to colonialism and racism.

It came in a communique issued here after a four-day visit to the Soviet Union by Portuguese Foreign Minister Ernesto Melo Antunes.

The communique made clear that Major Antunes, who met Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, had discussed the situation in southern Africa with his Soviet hosts and their basic views on questions of decolonisation coincided, it said.

The two countries unanimously expressed support for the complete liquidation of "all seats of colonialism and racism," it added.

On the Middle East, Lisbon gave its full backing to the Soviet view — co-ordinated by Israel and the United States — that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should take part in the Geneva peace talks from very first

if they are resumed.

"The Soviet Union and Portugal call for a resumption of the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East with the participation from the very beginning, and with equal rights, of all directly interested parties including the Palestine Liberation Organisation," the communique said.

On other international issues, the joint communique differed little from the one issued after last October's visit here by Portuguese President Francisco da Costa Gomes.

As it had done when President Costa Gomes was here, Portugal joined the Soviet Union in calling for a world disarmament conference and for progress at the troop reduction talks in Vienna.

The two countries also reaffirmed the need to fulfil pledges made at last year's European security conference in Helsinki.

But Soviet proposals for follow-up meetings on transport, energy and the environment were only discussed, apparently without winning complete Portuguese support.



Winston
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Pakistan budget outlines tax cuts, 8% GNP growth rate

ISLAMABAD, June 6 (R). — The Pakistan government yesterday announced plans to cut taxes and encourage investment in a budget for the 1976-77 fiscal year.

Finance Minister Rana Mohammad Hanif Khan told the national assembly he proposed to reduce tax on the higher income groups from 70 per cent to 60 per cent.

For the lower income groups, he increased personal tax-free allowances by 50 per cent to 3,000 rupees (\$300).

To give relief to pensioners, the minister exempted retirement gratuities from income tax.

But the budget, showing a deficit of some 170 million dollars, raised excise duty on liquor and soft drinks, increased television licence fees and doubled telephone installation charges.

The government also proposed a 10 per cent surcharge on all imports except machinery, petroleum products, tea and goods already exempted.

The minister said the surcharge would bring additional revenue of

94 million dollars and help the balance of payments deficit — it is estimated at a record 1,091 million dollars this year — by reducing imports.

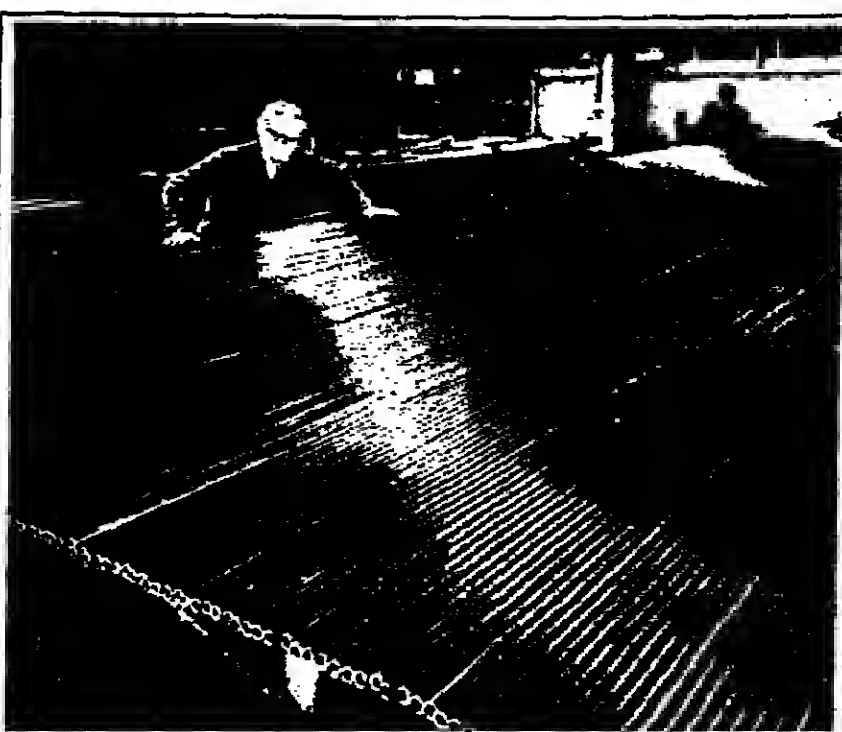
Rana Hanif predicted a 23 per cent rise in exports next year.

The minister said the government hoped to attain an overall growth rate of eight per cent of gross national product (GNP) in 1976-77, compared with five per cent this year.

It also forecast agricultural production would increase by eight per cent, industrial output by nine per cent, and public investment in the private sector by 20 per cent.

Various incentives were outlined to encourage investment by the private sector in agriculture and secondary industries, particularly housing.

The budget allocates 798.7 million dollars for defence next year, about 48 million dollars more than this year, out of non-development expenditure of almost 1,615 million dollars.



TUBES... TUBES... TUBES... over 250 miles (402 km) of welded steel pressure tube for use in North Sea oil processing plants receives final inspection in the works of its British manufacturer. The tube will eventually form part of the giant heat exchangers for the plant at Flotta in the Orkney Islands off the coast of Scotland where oil from the North Sea Claymore Field will come ashore. Most of the steel tube is in 50 feet (15.24 m) lengths with an outside diameter of three-quarters of an inch (19.05 mm) and after manufacture to rigid specifications undergoes a final electronic test to ensure that each length is free from defect.

Jerusalem also an issue at Habitat

LDC's seek controls over multinationals

VANCOUVER, June 6, (R). — Developing countries at the U.N. conference on human settlements (Habitat) have sought to get their right of control over foreign investments, particularly multinational corporations, included in the final conference document.

After six days of the 12-day conference, developing nations, known as the group of 77 yesterday submitted their own version of the document, which includes the controversial clause, as a general principle for adoption by the 134 countries represented.

"Every state has the sovereign right to rule and exercise effective control over foreign investments, particularly the transnational corporations within its national jurisdiction, which effect

directly or indirectly the human settlements programme," the clause stated.

Western observers noted that the statement included no reference to compensation if countries took over foreign investments or multinational corporations.

Sources close to the United Nations said the document was unlikely to be acceptable to many western nations as it stood, but the developing countries were in a majority and would win any final vote.

The document will be formally submitted to a committee tomorrow which will decide whether to include it in the draft declaration for the end of the conference.

The document also incor-

porates an Iraqi suggestion for the final declaration which makes a veiled reference to Zionism as being a form of racial discrimination.

Some U.N. observers said they expected a compromise to be reached on the two questions.

Enrique Penalosa, the conference secretary general, told Reuters, "We have another week to find an acceptable formula. I am optimistic."

The document listed as the highest priority the rehabilitation of expelled homeless people, especially by acts of foreign aggression, and urged the international community to bring strong pressure on the parties involved to allow this.

The document made special reference to preserving historical settlements, monuments and items of religious heritage "against any acts of aggression or abuse by the occupying power." The sources said this was a reference to Jerusalem and Bethlehem.

ECONOSCOPE

Is the five-year development plan too ambitious?

By Jawad Ahmad

During the second Jordan development conference (May 31-June 4), some prominent delegates voiced the opinion that the plan was too ambitious. Such ambition was evident in two major points: first, the goal of the plan to increase the gross domestic product (GDP) at an annual rate of 12% over the period 1976-1980, second the volume of investment, which is not warranted by the size of domestic savings, or GDP. On average, annual plan investments constitute 36 percent of annual GDP.

As for the envisaged rate of growth, the delegates took two distinct positions. Generally, the non-Arab audience such as Japanese, French, British, Italian and World Bank delegates were of the opinion that a 12 percent growth rate has no parallel either in other countries or in Jordan. The average rate of growth in less-developed countries (LDCs) is only 5 percent.

Some Arab delegates, like those of Saudi Arabia and Syria, took a rather philosophical approach. They maintained that an ambitious rate of growth reflects the aspirations of Jordanians who have shown a great talent in withstanding challenges.

In trying to reconcile these two opposing views, one has to admit that historical or cross-country comparisons are often indicative but not necessarily true. The cold and tyrannical logic of ratios and figures often camouflages the true spirit of a people.

I personally think that those who believe the projected growth rate is ambitious view it through the binoculars of pragmatic realism. Jordanian planners and their supporters on the other hand, considered it a surety of Jordan's solid intentions to achieve the seemingly unachievable. This difference in outlook is basically responsible for the variation in opinion regarding this element of ambition in the plan.

Moreover, a Jordanian planner tried to rationalize the 12 percent growth rate by

saying that it was feasible if viewed against the fact that Jordan is launching its huge investment plan from a narrow base. In other words, if a country grows from 5 to 6 unit its percentage growth would be much higher than a country which grows from 10 to 1 units, although the absolute size of growth is the same in both cases.

The second aspect to this ambition is the volume of proposed investment expenditure amounting to JD765 million. Although more than 35 percent would come from foreign sources, the remaining amount will be difficult to raise from domestic sources. The marginal propensity to consume in Jordan under the current inflationary situation is almost one. In other words, Jordanians consume almost all of their income leaving nothing to be saved.

I think that this is not necessarily true and there must be something wrong with the method of calculating savings in Jordan. Else how could we explain the huge sums that are spent on buying land and building houses? What is actually needed is a reorientation of investment decisions by individuals in order to make them channel their resources to directly productive ventures.

In addition, Jordanians working abroad have a very high propensity to save. Most of their savings are not yet efficiently mobilized and invested.

Despite all of these contradictory facts, one must accept the cold reality and admit that the amount (JD765 million) might not be easy to raise. Should this amount be secured then a 12 percent growth target would be in order and consistent. However, for the sake of down-to-earthness, a 10 percent rate of growth is a better and less demanding target. Accepting it means that a reassessment of investment priorities is needed in order to trim the size of investment expenditures to a wieldy burden.

Lockheed to provide Saudi air traffic control system

BAHRAIN, June 6 (R). — America's Lockheed Aircraft Corporation has won a 625 million dollar contract to provide Saudi Arabia with a sophisticated air traffic control system, a Lockheed spokesman said here yesterday.

The contract was signed with the Saudi defence ministry in Jeddah earlier this week and work on the scheme would start later this month, the spokesman said.

Among major companies involved in the 40-month project as subcontractors were Marconi of Britain and IGMTT of the United States, he added.

Japan rejects "orderly marketing agreement"

TOKYO, June 7 (AFP). — Japan has formally notified the United States of its decision not to conclude a bilateral pact for curbing its steel exports to that country, the economic daily Nihon Keizai reported today.

Quoting government sources, it said the Japanese government thus refused to enter into the U.S.-proposed "orderly marketing agreement."

The action followed similar moves by Sweden and the European Common Market countries last month.

The Japanese move apparently reflected fear that the agreement would undermine Japan's position in on-going multilateral trade negotiations aimed at removing import barriers and promoting free trade, the paper said.

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Jordan's 5-year plan

Presentation of the 5-year plan (Part I)

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first in a series of reports we shall be running daily for the next few weeks on Jordan's five-year plan.

The reports were either presented as papers or distributed at last week's development conference. They cover the following topics:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 — presentation of the plan, | 4 — Jordan's labour force, |
| 3 — implementation and follow-up, | 2 — provisional summary, |
| 5 — the role of Amman in the national economy, | 6 — domestic resources and inflationary pressures, |
| 7 — financial dimensions of social services. | |

Today's installment is the first of a two part presentation by the President of the National Planning Council, Dr. Hanna Odeh.

Jordan's concern with economic and social development is an established feature of public policy that can hardly be over-emphasized. It emanates from a firm belief in human values and potentialities, and from a genuine desire to transform the structure of the economy to become self-sufficient and capable of securing a decent living for all citizens. Our commitment to these objectives was and remains both profound and serious. Extraneous forces, political and otherwise, have however hampered the complete attainment of these objectives.

Despite the enormous problems and challenges Jordan faced in the past twentyfive years, it has come a long way and managed to achieve substantial economic and social development gains which are a source of encouragement for us and of reassurance for those sympathetic to the development of our country. More significantly, these gains were obtained within a framework meant to strengthen social cohesion, free enterprise and individual initiative, to mould greater and more substantive partnerships between the public and private sectors, and thus establish a solid human and physical development infrastructure.

It is not my intention here to delve into the historical aspects of the development process in Jordan. However, a few words regarding our experience seem to be in order.

Prior to the June War of 1967, Jordan witnessed a long period of high economic growth with remarkable price and monetary stability. At a time when the world economy was growing at around 4 per cent, annual economic growth rates exceeding 10 per cent were not unusual in Jordan and the development of its economy was accelerating at a pace which made the attainment of

objectives well within reach.

The 1967 war and its consequent events, however, not only interrupted this process but also created severe dislocation of economic activity and engendered a host of social and human problems. In view of the sharp slump in economic activity, public policy shifted in emphasis to alleviating short-term problems and public expenditures had to be maintained at high and rising levels. The shock to the national economy was actually so severe that, notwithstanding all these and other measures, real economic growth during those years was virtually nonexistent and the dependence on external financial support rose markedly.

It was not until the early 1970's that the task of short-run economic management had been adequately accomplished and the economy started showing signs of sure recovery. Only then could attention be focussed once again on medium and long-term development. But the tasks of revitalizing economic activity and carrying out the full rehabilitation and consolidation of past investments had yet to be completed. It was primarily to achieve these aims that the three-year plan (1973-1975) was prepared and adopted.

All things considered, the three-year plan has more than fulfilled its purposes and its implementation was definitely successful. Real economic growth averaged about 6 per cent per year and investment constituted over 25 per cent of gross national product. On the other hand, new public institutions as well as joint-ventures between the public and private sectors were established, and the financial resources of specialized credit institutions were increased to help them expand their lending operations. The balance of payments was consistently in surplus throughout these

years and the debt-service ratio amounted to 5.3 per cent of goods and non-factor services in 1975.

In short, the plan reaffirmed the resiliency of the Jordanian economy, restored and deepened confidence in its economic prospects, and prompted the reinstitution of longer-term development considerations in public policies. Another important feature of this process was the considerable effort made during those years in respect of project identification and preparation, which greatly facilitated the planning function and set the stage for the preparation of the five-year plan.

I should hasten to add that it was not all plain sailing. Of course, administrative and technical problems arose on the way and measures had to be taken to mollify inflationary pressures and the shortage or specific technical and managerial skills. Like many other countries, Jordan had its share of the serious economic problems which afflicted the world economy over the last three years. This meant not only rising costs and delays in equipment deliveries but, more importantly, adverse effects on the equitability of income distribution.

At the local level, two severe drought years were also witnessed, with serious implications to agricultural production and the national economy at large. Because of these and other factors, and although exports increased by over 170 per cent as compared to an increase of 100 per cent in imports, Jordan's trade deficit virtually doubled in absolute terms between 1972 and 1975.

The structure of the Jordanian economy continued to be dominated by the services sector in terms of both income and employment. Over 50 percent of the population are now under 16 years of age and the dependency ratio is relatively high, namely 5 to 1.



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Japanese cars take to the American highways

STERY, CALIFORNIA (CS-Japanese carmakers are g hard for a bigger share United States market, elbowing out domestic manufacturers as other importers, not only.

ta has just unveiled two models, the Corolla SR-5 lift and the sport coupe, both priced between \$3,500 and \$4,000. The Nissan will premiere its popular front-wheel-drive Cami U.S., to be marketed as the Datsun F-10. Subaru is its own front-wheel-drive with mounting gusto.

And Honda, that less-than-30-year-old Japanese company of motorcycle fame, is expanding its car line with the front-wheel-drive Accord, a bigger car than its Civic but still in the subcompact range of motor vehicles.

Honda's brand-new "bigger small car," the Accord, talks back to the driver more than most cars on the road today. A panel of lights tells the driver when the gas tank is low, and also when the tires need rotating, the engine oil changed, and the oil filter replaced.

Further, a dashboard diagram

me of the car has little lights to indicate when the doors or rear decklid are ajar, whether or not the hand brake is on, and when a rear brake light fails—and, while light.

After an indicated service has been completed, the owner merely inserts the ignition key into a slot under the proper light to reset the device for the next service cycle.

While overall import sales slipped in April to 13 per cent of all car sales in the U.S., the Japanese continue to count their yen all the way to the bank.

Toyota, Datsun, Honda and Subaru were all reporting sales increases over the same month a year ago. The single exception was long-harried Mazda.

Volkswagen was off drastically—from 32,711 vehicles to 18,054, according to the trade weekly Automotive News. Honda was up from 8,172 in April, 1975, to 10,855 this year, and sold some 9,500 more cars in the first four months of 1976 than it did in the same time slot one year ago.

The new Honda Accord—an odd-sounding name to American ears, perhaps—has a wheelbase of 93.7 inches, compared to 86.6 inches for the Civic, while overall length is 162.8 inches—about one foot longer than the Civic.

The Civic, an automotive success story from the start, had U.S. sales last year topping 102,000, nearly double the figure for '74.

Honda, a small carmaker when compared to the giants in Japan, Europe and the U.S., badly shook Detroit a few years ago with its super-clean CVCC engine which could meet the tough emissions standards in both the U.S. and Japan without the use of a catalytic converter.

Rights to the system now have been bought by Ford, Chrysler, Toyota and Isuzu; and Toyota already is building a few cars with the engine.

The Accord is base priced at one of London's most advance \$3,995, including a long list of "goddies"—those standard features which so often are options in cars of this price class (the Volkswagen Rabbit, with far less standard equipment, is base priced at \$3,499.) The lowest-priced Honda

Civic sells for \$2,979, a two-door sedan.

Standard Accord transmission is a 5-speed manual, while a two-speed automatic is available for an additional \$160.

Among the standard features are a tachometer, trip odometer, wall-to-wall carpeting, opening rear-quarter windows, reclining bucket seats, inside hood and hatch-back releases, and a coin box built into the dashboard.

The Accord is rated at 44 miles a gallon on the highway and 31 in the city by Environmental Protection Agency estimates.



1976 Honda Accord: one example in the aggressive export drive by Japanese car makers.

British exotica rivals French fashions

LONDON, ENGLAND (CSM) — Colour is the news on this side of the Atlantic, with British autumn ready-to-wear as many-hued and as patterned as anything Paris advance showings offered.

The exuberant fantasies of Bill Gibb, whose Byzantium collection was the hit of London, rivalled the Ballets Russes-inspired clothes that brought down the house at Yves Saint Laurent in Paris.

Neo-Oriental splendour may be the answer when times are grim. The pound is wavering in bomb-conscious Britain and security men searched handbags and parcels routinely at the entrance of recent English fashion exhibitions.

So, exotica may be a means of escape. In addition to Gibb's Byzantine flights of fancy, the London showings held other intimations that your dress can help you get away from it all.

Janice Wainwright takes Navajo motifs and embroiders them in gleaming silk floss on black chiffon evening dresses.

For Zandra Rhodes, the Western American cactus and the painted desert of the Southwest become decorative themes on sand-coloured suedes or silks.

Judy Smith, knitwear designer for Howie, the firm that also owns for Howie, the firm that also owns guard boutiques, embroiders Aztec or Inca type figurations on brilliantly coloured and patterned sweaters, hats gloves and so forth. These are all parts of the cultural mix that is brewing for next autumn and winter.

Roland Klein, a Frenchman who trained at Patou and Dior and was Karl Lagerfeld's assistant at Chloe is making multistriped thin wool coats based on the North Africa Berber robe.

Ulla Heathcote, who came to England from Germany as an au pair girl, then graduated to designing vividly bordered wool dresses and cardigans, feels she has been ahead of today's folkloric trend.

"The details and the stripes have changed," she told me. "But I've been doing bright geometric knits all along."

"They think we're still in the Mary Quant mini, or even the Norman Hartnell Establishment stage," a business partner of Roland Klein complained at one of the four exhibitions that went on concurrently in Britain.

The dated image London fashion bears is due in part to the fact that there is no unified promotion effort.

Factionalism impairs cooperative ventures. In addition to the four separate showings—three in London and one in Birmingham—there were single presentations by designers such as Gibb, Rhodes, Jean Muir, Gina Fratini, and Yuki, a fresh Japanese talent, all of them preferring to go it alone.

Buyers were plentiful, drawn by the high fashion quotient plus attractive prices. Klein, whose forte is matte jersey tunic dressing and unusual herringbone-pleated chiffon evening things, retails in the United States (at Bloomingdale's and Bergdorf Goodman in New York) for from \$200 to \$250—much less than Paris prices for

comparable high style. Ulla Heathcote's border-patterned wool knit dresses are priced at wholesale to sell in the stores overseas for \$60 to \$75.

Bruce Oldfield, another relatively unknown designer in the younger, newer category, turns out matte jerseys in appealing colour combinations like eggplant and forest green or turquoise and

plum, with the special Oldfield smocking touches.

His prices and those on Ann Buck (whose matte jerseys are trimmed with suede-on-suede that may be pinked, punched, fringed or topped with corded embroidery) are eminently reasonable when you consider the originality of the clothes, and recognise their timely — and timeless — qualities.



Jackets, scarves and hats minute in knitted Byzantium look by Bill Gibb—all to greet the rather bleak British days.

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43. Of me
44. Once around
46. Face with stone
48. Vibrant
52. Bungle
53. Huge wave

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
1. Antelope
2. Ballad
3. Amid
4. Subterfuge
5. Pronoun
6. White yam
7. Gyrate
8. That thing
9. Matter
10. Gums
11. Conclusion
12. Apple
13. Record
14. Gear tooth
15. Health resorts
16. Clerk
17. Track
18. Pay the kitty
19. Arranges
20. Clump of ivy
21. Erin
22. Venetian traveler
23. Sloping edge
24. Resounded
25. Woman's title
26. God of flocks
27. Division of time
28. Melt fat
29. Continent: abbr.
30. Greek letter

Per time 20 min. AP Newsfeatures 6-8

Television		Radio		Market Prices	
13:45	Quran	On 856 KHZ:	Appricots: 240-320	Potatoes (local): 80-110	Tonight's Emergencies Doctors: Dr. Yousef Samour: (63254) Dr. Abdul Aziz Abu-Kalaf: (63552) Pharmacies: Jerusalem: (21370) Capital: (37055) Jameel: (37291) Taxis: Express Neel: (44433) Rainbow: (37249) Abdi: (21127)
Cartoons	7.30 News in Hebrew	7.00 Breakfast show	Apples (starcken): 120-180	Spinach: 20-35	
National geographics	7.45 Special programme on Japan	7.30 News Bulletin	Apples (double red): 180-260	Tangerines: 120-170	
News in Arabic	8.30 Good Heavens	7.45 News Reports	Bananas: 120-180	Tomatoes: 80-120	
	9.00 Living tomorrow	8.00 Sign off	Bell pepper: 120-180	Wild cucumbers: 50-70	
13:	9.10 Justice	12.00 Pop session (part I)	Cauliflower: 80-120		
Labour programme	10.00 News in English	13.00 News Summary	Carrots (yellow): 40-65		
Arabic series	10.15 Kung Fu (on both channels)	13.03 Pop session (part II)	Cucumber (small): 100-150		
Reportage		14.00 News Bulletin	Cucumbers (large): 60-80		
		14.10 Radio magazine	Cherry (large): 120-180		
Amman Airport		14.30 Good vibrations	Cherry (small): 60-100		
18:00	Abu Dhabi, Dubai	15.00 Concert hour	Cherry (red): 140-180		
Baghdad (IA)	9.30 Bahrain, Bangkok	16.00 Old favourites	Eggplant (small): 80-120		
Rome	10.30 Kuwait (KAC)	16.30 Easy listening	Eggplant (large): 70-100		
Cairo	12.20 Aleppo, Damascus (SA)	17.00 Pop session (part III)	Green beans: 80-120		
Kuwait (KAC)	15.05 Aqaba (SA)	18.00 News Summary	Garlic (dry): 120-170		
Geneva, Brussels,	17.30 Cairo	18.05 Listener's choice	Hot Pepper: 90-140		
Amsterdam	17.40 Paris	18.30 Story time	Lemon: 100-140		
Aqaba (SA)	18.15 Copenhagen, Vienna	18.45 Songs	Horse beans: 35-55		
Damascus (SA)	18.20 Bahrain, Bangkok	19.00 News Bulletin	Marrow (regular): 60-80		
Bahrain, Bangkok	18.45 Abu Dhabi, Karachi	19.10 News reports	Marrow (small): 40-60		
Abu Dhabi, Karachi	19.00 Jeddah	19.30 Sign off	Misk million: 120-200		
Jeddah	19.00 Doha, Muscat		Orange: 120-150		
Doha, Muscat	19.15 London		Onions (local): 50-80		
	19.15 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)		Onions (imported): 50-80		
	19.45 Beirut (MEA)		Okra: 300-420		
Baghdad (IA)			Potatoes (local): 80-130		
Kuwait			Peaches (red): 120-180		

Britain gets 5 billion credit to defend sterling

LONDON, June 7 (R). — The world's leading industrial nations today announced they will make available a temporary standby credit of more than \$5,000 million to help Britain defend the pound sterling.

The British currency, which hit an all time low of \$1.70 last Thursday, promptly made a dramatic recovery and closed almost four cents up on the day at \$1.7565.

This almost wiped out in a day the past week's decline on foreign exchange markets.

Just before the credit was disclosed, British Prime Minister James Callaghan and Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey stated firmly that the Labour Government would not be harassed into panic measures to prop up sterling.

In further good news for the government, it was announced that the powerful British coalminers' union had agreed to accept the government's proposals for a 4.5 per cent limit on wage increases in the next phase of the anti-

inflation programme.

The miners' vote, in a pithead ballot, was 53.3 per cent in favour and 46.3 per cent against, a welcome relief to the government after doubts recently over whether the miners would join other leading unions in backing the proposals.

The standby credit has been provided by the group of 10 leading industrial countries, Switzerland and the Bank for International Settlements in Basel. It increases the amount of money available to the Bank of England to defend the sterling rate.

The facility is for three months and can be extended by mutual agreement for a further three months.

Britain's monetary reserves have been depleted by more than \$3,000 million in the last three months and at the end of May stood at only \$5,423 million.

The members of the aid group are West Germany, the U.S., France, Canada, Belgium, Italy, Japan, Holland and Sweden.

Callaghan: No panic measures, no extra public spending

BOURNEMOUTH, England, June 7, (R). — Prime Minister James Callaghan said today that the British Labour government will not be "mesmerised" into panic measures on the pound sterling.

He told a trade union conference in this southern English seaside resort: "You have been reading every day last week the latest news about sterling, and you will know that I feel a deep concern about our national currency and I have the firm intention to see that policies are followed that will ensure its real value is sustained."

But he added that it would be wrong "to allow ourselves to be mesmerised into panic measures by hourly bulletins on the radio or in the newspapers."

Mr. Callaghan was speaking as the currency did rather better today on foreign exchange markets after several weeks of decline which has brought calls from opposition conservatives for emergency measures such as massive cuts in public spending.

Sterling rallied this morning to 1.7235 dollars from Friday's close of 1.7170. Later it eased slightly to around 1.7230 dollars.

Mr. Callaghan told the general and municipal workers' union that the government's task was "to take a longer view than the sterling spot market" and he stressed: "We have strategy and we shall stick to it."

But he made it clear that although the government is resisting drastic emergency measures, it intends to take a tough view of public spending. He warned that big new social programmes proposed by Labour party planners recently could not be considered for the immediate future.

Teton Dam burst leaves 35,000 homeless

BOISE, Idaho, June 7, (R). — Floodwaters from the burst Teton River Dam spread over 1,550 square kilometres of lush farmland today leaving 35,000 homeless and their neat, checkerboard communities a tangled, muddy mess.

Six people are known to have drowned. Police are still checking on reports of witnesses who said they saw cars and their passengers caught up in the boiling, 4.5 metre high mass of water which swept from the dam on Saturday.

The flood is estimated to have caused \$500 million worth of damage in the upper Snake River Valley in this western state, the

heartland of America's potato industry.

Farmers said there will be no potato crop from the inundated fields this year.

Ford, Carter concentrate on Ohio

(Continued from page 1) On the Democratic side, Mr. Carter was looking for a big win in Ohio that would put him within easy striking distance of the Democratic Party's nomination and erase the bad taste of setbacks in some of the more recent primaries.

Arizona Congressman Morris

Rhodesian guerrillas kill 3

SALISBURY, June 7 (AFP). — A land mine explosion killed a white woman and her two daughters, a Rhodesian communiqué said today shortly after the government claimed growing successes against the guerrilla offensive.

Defence Minister Piet Van der Byl said on television that splits in the Rhodesian nationalist movement and the effectiveness of Rhodesia's border defence patrols have resulted in a marked setback for the anti-Smith guerrillas.

But he warned that there were now between 1,100 and 1,300 "terrorists" inside the country and a "considerable number" were still across the border ready to come in.

Recently the OAU had called for reports from Mozambique of border violations by Rhodesian forces, Mr. Van der Byl said.

"Therefore, at the moment, they are encouraging our terrorists to come in, hoping to lure us across the border, and in any case making an enormous number of allegations about border violations on the part of Rhodesian security forces in order to generate sympathy and additional support and financial aid from outside," the minister of defence said.

Mr. Van der Byl also welcomed the split which has now become apparent within the black nationalist camp. The leader of the ANC's external wing, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, had only himself to blame for this setback, the minister claimed.

Meanwhile government troops were said to be back in control of strategic road and rail links to South Africa which have been the target of guerrilla actions in recent weeks.

Syrian armoured columns move further

(Continued from page 1) only land link between Beirut and Damascus since fighting cut the main highway more than two months ago.

Constant shelling of the populous Sabra district, inhabited mostly by Palestinians and poor Lebanese, has made the approaches to east Beirut unsafe.

Rightwing parts of the city were relatively quiet, according to local residents, although they shuddered like the rest of Beirut when the planes broke the sound barrier. Beirut radio, which made no mention of a ceasefire in its mid-afternoon news bulletin, said the planes were Mig-17s which fired light rockets at two refugee camps in east Beirut.

The radio, quoting an announcement by the joint command of the Palestinians and the left, claimed the Migs also rocketed the leftist-held districts of Nabaa and Shiyah. There was no other confirmation of the report however.

Meanwhile, Damascus Radio kept up a barrage of verbal attack on the forces resisting the Syrian advance, describing the Fateh organisation as "serving Zionism and imperialism."

Leftwing leader Kamal Junblatt's Progressive Socialist Party claimed four Syrian tanks had been knocked out and two captured during night-time fighting east of the capital.

According to the party, the action took place along the main

Beirut highway leading to Mr. Junblatt's stronghold of Alep. There was no independent confirmation of the report.

Beirut Radio said Syrian reinforcements, consisting of nearly 100 tanks and over 50 artillery weapons, had crossed into eastern Lebanon this morning on the Damascus-Beirut highway.

It added that fighting involving Syrian armour was raging near the Mdeirj crossroads.

In another development, Mr. Yasser Arafat has appealed for Soviet and Yugoslav help in Lebanon, a PLO spokesman said in Paris today.

Mr. Ezzidine Al Kalak, the PLO's Paris representative, said on French television tonight that Mr. Arafat had sent telegrams to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and President Tito of Yugoslavia, but did not specify what type of aid the Palestinian leader had asked for. In Damascus, Mr. Sami Atari, secretary general of the Saiga commando forces, held a press conference this evening in which he said the Syrian military intervention in Lebanon "is directed towards ending bloodshed and fratricide there and protecting the Palestinian resistance movement from more involvement in the Lebanese tragedy."

He specifically condemned the role of Fateh in what he said was a conspiracy to partition Lebanon into several mini-states.

In a statement released in Damascus Monday evening, Saiga leader Zulfair Mohsen also charged that Fateh is part of what he called a "conspiracy" to partition Lebanon. His statement followed reports in Beirut that many Saiga offices in Lebanon had been taken over by other Palestinian groups and that several Saiga commando leaders had been detained.



TRAVELLERS GET GUARD — Travellers in Rhodesia these days travel with a guard patrol following recent African nationalist attacks.

Italian pre-election violence assumes ominous note

ROME, June 6 (R). — Fire gutted a Rome cinema only hours before a neo-fascist rally was to have been held there today in the latest episode of violence marring the approach of Italy's general elections on June 20.

Firemen suspected arson, saying the fire broke out at three separate points just after midnight.

The neo-fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI) party had booked the cinema on Piazza Barberini for a rally to protest at what it called police inaction during the shooting of three neo-fascists in Rome on Friday.

But several hundred party followers arriving there this morning found only an almost totally destroyed cinema.

Addressing an improvised outdoor rally, MSI central committee members Pino Romualdi said: "Let no one think they can frighten us. We are not afraid of terrorists and assassins."

Asking whether there were still any responsible men left in the country, Signor Romualdi said: "Are they aware that at this rate we are heading for a civil war — a complete disaster that could be the end of the Italian republic and of democracy in this country."

The MSI leader accused police and the ruling Christian Democrat

Party of using violence for political purposes, a view put forward by the Italian Communist Party which said it suspected a deliberate strategy behind the attacks.

The new wave of violence began a week ago when a young Communist activist was shot dead by a group of neo-fascists in nearby Sezze Romano. An MSI parliamentary deputy, Sandro Saccucci, was alleged to have been involved in the incident.

Parliament is expected to decide this week to lift his immunity to enable police to arrest him, a move generally considered as coming too late. Signor Saccucci has disappeared after an abortive escape attempt into Switzerland last week.

The Communist Party organ L'Unita today sharply criticised Christian Democrat Party President Amintore Fanfani, who told a newspaper last week that his party's only hope was to encourage former MSI voters to throw their support behind the Christian Democrats.

It accused Signor Fanfani of leading an "undemocratic and reactionary" election campaign, and said the only guarantee Christian Democrats had to offer to aliens at this moment was one of disorder and a profound degeneration of public life.

Portuguese premier may quit to step up campaign

LISBON, June 7, (R). — Admiral Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo is considering giving up the premiership to devote more time to the presidential election campaign, his spokesman said today.

The admiral, who is standing as an independent in the June 27 poll, has headed the provisional coalition government since last September.

He would be replaced either by Major Ernesto Melo Antunes, the foreign minister, or by Commander Vasco Almeida e Costa, the interior minister, the spokesman said.

Major Antunes told reporters on his return from a visit to the Soviet Union today it was not "suitable" for him to take over the post. This could raise political problems, and in the line of succession the interior minister was the man to take over, he said.

Admiral Azevedo will decide whether to give up the premiership towards the end of this week, when his campaign programme has been worked out, the spokesman said.

The supreme court Sunday had declared that Prime Minister Azevedo's candidacy in Portugal's presidential elections was legal after the admiral alleged there was a military conspiracy against him.

Admiral Azevedo, 59, had charged conspiracy and attacked the electoral laws as the court examined irregularities in documents proposing his candidacy.

"It is not my fault that there are errors and it is infantile that a candidate cannot stand because of certificates," he told reporters before the court announced its decision.

Admiral Azevedo lacks part support for the election, and counting on his personal popularity and greater political experience to beat the favourite, Arm Chief-of-Staff Antonio Ramalho Eanes.

Under Portugal's election law, certificates signed by 7,500 voters must be submitted to the supreme court for the nomination of a candidate.

The supreme court reduced the number of candidates to four when it ruled that Senator Wenceslau Pimenta da Cruz, representing settlers who have returned from the former Portuguese colonies in Africa, lacked sufficient supporting signatures.

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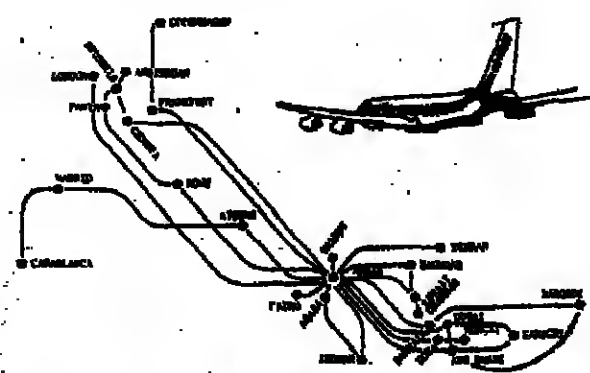
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LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed mixed Monday with share prices coming off the bottom after the prime minister's speech on sterling and public expenditure, dealers said.

At 15.00 the F.T. index was down 0.6 at 377.9.

Government stocks were higher on the steadier rate of sterling, dealers added. Gains of up to 5/8 were seen in longs, with shorts rising around 1/4 point in buying interest.

Leading industrials were mixed after easier, but some shares were higher by as much as 4p. Trading remained light.

In oils, BP halved an early 6p fall while other issues recovered to overnight levels. Banks were easier by 5p to 7p.

Mining shares were higher after the firmer gold fix while Australians eased where changed.